

What was the Garner-Wagner Bill? Why did President Herbert Hoover veto it?

1) The Garner-Wagner Bill would have appropriated federal funds for relief of the needy. 2) Hoover vetoed the bill because he was philosophically opposed to using federal funds for that purpose.

What was President Franklin D. Roosevelt's inner circle of unofficial advisers called?

The Brain Trust

Who was the first woman appointed to a cabinet position?

Frances Perkins was appointed secretary of labor by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1933.

What was the objective of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933?

The act sought to return farm prices to parity with those of the 1909 to 1914 period.

What was the
Twenty-first
Amendment to the
Constitution? When
did it take effect?

1) The Twenty-first
Amendment
repealed Prohibition.
2) It took effect in
December of 1933

What memorable slogan
did President Franklin
Roosevelt use in his
inaugural speech on
March 4, 1933?

"The only thing
we have to fear
is fear itself."

What was the term
used to describe
the legislation
passed between
1933 and 1935?

The First
New Deal

Why was the
Federal Housing
Administration
(FHA) created?

The FHA was created to
insure long-term,
low-interest mortgages
for home construction
and repair.

What was the Federal Emergency Relief Act? How was it administered?

1) This law, passed in the first one hundred days of the Roosevelt administration, appropriated \$500 million for aid to the poor to be distributed by state and local governments 2) Its was administered by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

How did the Public Works Administration work? What was its objective?

1) Federal money was distributed to state and local governments for building projects such as schools, highways, and hospitals. 2) The objective was to "prime the pump" of the economy by creating construction jobs.

What were three common conservative criticisms of the First New Deal?

1) Deficit financing 2) Federal spending for relief 3) Government regulation of business

Describe the composition of the New Deal coalition.

1) Solid South 2) Ethnic groups in big cities 3) Midwestern farmers 4) Union workers 5) Blacks